tudes About Militarism by the Tribe of Contractionists.

B. Cox Resigns from the Republican National Committee.

he Democrats, are trying," said General everybody believe that the German vote this year will go to the Democratic party. but there is not the slightest likelihood of

"In 1896 the Germans voted for President McKinley. They are strong believers in ably the most level-headed European plain to me. I cannot be an excuse for who come to live here. They know | party disaffection. With all conditions in at they fare better here, can make and ve more money than they did in the herland, and they are not a people who mans into the Democratic line by scarease in our military forces. Many of

naturally they would not favor anyintry. I am glad this subject has deped thus early in the campaign, because e Germans will have time to read and udy what the actual conditions are as to military forces, comparing them with eir fatherland "Germany has over 52,000,000 people. Its

anding army is 600,000 men, an average of ulation. While Germany has nearly leven soldiers more per 1,000 of her people than we have there cannot be the slightest chance of the effect of imperialism being ienced in this country.

"The following table shows the leading tries of the world, with their populastanding army and the number each country has per 1,000 of its

per 1,000 Population. Army. tion. 600,000 a-Hungary .. 41,800,000 280,000 240,000 38,000,000 **210,000 29,700,000 210,000 ted States..... 76,000,000 **Peace footing. *War footing.

,000 of its population, Germany more than eleven, Austria-Hungary and Russia more than six each, Turkey and Italy each more han seven, Great Britain more than five ind a half, while the United States has less ian one soldier per 1,000 of its population. There can surely be no chance of the miliy strength of the United States ever beig increased to the proportion that exists "As a city grows in size and extends its

ea the first thing for which the citizens

ing there ask is more police protection. Our country is like a large city, and the gger it grows the better it should be proted. But the United States has been owing year after year and its populaloubled since the civil war, while ding army has been kept nominally men year after year. Even our increase above 25,000 men is but y, as the law authorizing it ex-July 1, 1901, just a year from now. natter of fact this country has in proportion to their increase. an friends will study the matlight they will see that we are red from militarism and imis we were fifty years ago." LANS FOR SUNDAY.

sevelt Will Attend Church in Chicago To-Day.

GO, June 30.-Governor Roosevelt, ork, arrived in Chicago to-night Shore road, and was driven Auditorium Annex, where

formed Church in Chicago?"

lways endeavor to attend my own church

n Sunday, as I prefer it." Out of the list submitted to him he de ded on Trinity Church (Dutch Reformed) ter's residence, and will resume his journey

Southwest to-morrow evening at 6 over the Santa Fe road n told of the protest of Joliet against king political speeches there to-mor-Governor Roosevelt said: "I or delivering any kind of speeches ay. I delayed my start for Okla-Sunday night purposely to avoid rough Kansas City on Sunday and

alled on for speeches." the night a large number of peoe of them old comrades who served the late commander of the Rough rs in Cuba, called to greet the Govat his hotel. Politics were tabooed. verybody enjoyed a good social chat.

Roosevelt at Elkhart.

to the Indianapolis Journal. it was given an ovation during the five minutes his train stopped here this afternoon. The crowd numbered over five hundred, and contained a sprinkling of ladies and children. When the train pulled

my boys in their annual reunion. You older veterans (bowing to a group of soldiers of the civil war) know that the regimental ties are very strong. [Cries of "That's right."] My trip is strictly non-political, and I much regret that after you

after being seen." The crowd then surged forward to grasp his hand, and in the two minutes before the train pulled out he had shaken the hand of proposal of "three cheers for the next Vice President" received enthusiastic indorse ment, and after he had acknowledged the compliment Governor Roosevelt added "This is my first greeting in this manner since the convention, and Elkhart thus starts the ball rolling for 1900. After he had turned to enter the coach,

the signal to start having been given, he was called back to shake hands with be-

GEORGE B. COX FOR HARMONY. He Resigns the Ohio Membership in

the National Committee.

of twenty-nine to seventeen. To-night he

in addition to what he had said in his let-

that it, with the selection of my succes

prevail. My services are at your commit-

APPOINTMENT DELAYED.

Made Local Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The President

did not before leaving for Canton yester-

day appoint General McGinnis postmaster

at Indianapolis. The postmaster general

said to-day that he did not know when the

R. B. Mundeile, of Indiana, to-day as-

sumed the office of assistant superintendent

of the registry system in the Postoffice De-

x x x

There will be a civil-service examination

on Aug. 4 at New Castle for clerk and let-

UNDER THE TEXAS LAW.

Man Found Guilty of Murder for Se-

curing Release of Real Murderer.

Stonewall Jackson, guilty of murder and

fixed life imprisonment as punishment.

Dent, in consideration of \$10,000, about a

year ago forged the name of Governor S.

Myers and Secretary of State Hardy to

pardon papers on which George Isaacs was

released from prison while serving a life

sentence for the murder of Sheriff McGee,

of Hemphill county, during an attempt to

law Dent was found guilty of participa-

tion in the original murder for securing the

partment. It pays \$2,000 besides expenses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

appointment would be made.

ter carrier in the postoffice.

mittee's dictation.'

CINCINNATI, O., June 30 .- At the Republican national convention in Philadelphia last week George B. Cox, of this city, was elected as the Ohio member of the United States Approved. Republican national committee by a vote

sent his letter of resignation to Chairman [Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] Hanna, but refused to make any statement ter. He simply stated that he resigned in the interest of harmony and for the best interest at this time for the party in Ohio, as explained in his letter, which is as fol-"Dear Sir-The Republican party is bigger than any individual. My election as national committeeman has created a congrateful for the honor our delegation conferred upon me. My friends who voted for another series of concerts on the grounds me and made my elevation possible have my gratitude. I have no feeling whatever against those who voted against me. They ought to be united. Since my return from the Philadelphia convention I have seriously considered the situation. My duty is sion, at its magnificent quarters, which nation as Ohio's representative on the Resor, will assist the common cause. There s but one party-the Republican party. The public interests demand that it should ee's disposal. Anything I can do to bring about party success is subject to your comant weather will bring in several thousand American residents and visitors to General McGinnis Has Not Yet Been the boulevard life of Paris; in fact, that the Place de l'Opera will resemble a piece of American territory, and Parisain boulevardiers will fail to recognize one of their

> The French government fully appreciates the significance and immense importance of the Franco-American relations. Tuesday's and Wednesday's unveiling of these monuments bear eloquent testimony to its feelings in the matter. The interest taken s shown by the fact that President Loubet and the members of his Cabinet have promised to be present at the inauguration casse, the French minister of foreign affairs, will be a prominent figure and leading speaker at the ceremony of turning over the Washington monument, and Minister of War Andre will represent the government at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce exercises.

RUSK, Tex., June 30 .- The jury has ad-The ceremonies will take place in the garjudged W. J. Brent, a cousin of General den of the Tuilleries, the statue being in the Place du Carrousel, the background be-10b a Fort Worth & Denver train, Isaacs was never recaptured, and under the Texas great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafay-

After a few words by the latter and the reading of a dedicatory poem by Miss Voss, representative of the Daughters of the Revolution, Archbishop Ireland will deliver an address, and Mrs. Daniel Manning will speak on Lafavette and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ambassador

Sousa's band also will play during the Porter also will preside and Consul General Gowdy will make the presentation, M. Delcasse accepting on behalf of France. Col. Charles Chaille Long will deliver the ora-

to provide for the construction of battleships and five armored cruisers, and approincrease of 50,000,000 francs above the amount asked for the latter classes.

tally injured himself this morning in a senfusely, started running down the avenue.

had lost money and began drinking. The relief of Admiral Seymour and reng our conversation he said so much about tion at Peking. The members of the lega-southern gentlemen that I made bold to tion feel a considerable apprehension regarding the future if a state of war should

to do in the event of breaking off the re-

"We really don't know what would happen to us," was the candid reply. Indeed, | * the position of the Chinese legations in | Europe at the present moment is extremely awkward. At the Foreign Office the opinion is expressed that their only place of | 2 refuge would be Switzerland, which has the final result in China, the course taken by the United States in heartily co-operat- 8 ing with European nations has created a most favorable impression.

Members of the colonial group of the French Chamber of Deputies met to consider the Chinese situation, and M. Attienne, leader of the party, declared that their duty was to support the extension and strengthening of the influence of Rusit was to the interest of France to pretution of another government under tutelage of Great Britain. The Colonial party will therefore urge the government to greatly strengthen its forces in Indo-China, artillery being especially sent, in order to assume a preponderating possession of Yun-Nan and adjoining provinces.

The attitude assumed by the morning accept and says that although the time is ernment would so declare that they were enter into direct relations with the powers. of China is too seriously troubled for the propositions to be made the basis of serious

Le Journal is also suspicious and says that there may be good things in the propo sition, but adds they may perhaps hide traps full of danger.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Twenty Per Cent. Increase for Those Who Serve in Island Possessions.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The adjutant general of the army has issued a circular to govern recruiting for the regular army, which differs from previous circulars on the same subject only in providing that the pay proper of enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine islands, Hawaii and in the Territory of Alaska is increased 20 per cent. over and above the regulation

In accordance with the provisions of the last army appropriation act the secretary of war has amended the general orders so as to provide as follows: "An enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service, except that for sea travel on discharge to, from or between our island possessions transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to him."

TARVIN DEMANDS REFORM.

Goebel Law Must Be Amended to Insure Democratic Success.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 30.-Judge James Democratic nomination for Governor here to-night. With the exception of a tribute to Goebel and a plea for the Chicago platment to the Goebel election law, and held that the vote of Kentucky for Bryan as well as for the Democratic State ticket would be in doubt unless a fair election law was in force next November.

Goebel Suspect Arrested.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 30 .- Deputy Sheriff Harrod telegraphed from Big Stone Gap. Va., announcing the arrest of Robert Noakes, the new Goebel suspect. He left Big Stone Gap this morning for Richmond, Va., with Noakes in custody.

SPANISH NAMES.

Peculiarities That Puzzle the Student of the Language. International Magazine.

Americans wonder why Spanish-speaking people have such long and complicated as many family names. This is a tax on the In a Spanish family the oldest boy is father, that of his godfather, that of the saint on whose day he is born and "Jose," for it is customary to name boys in honor of St. Joseph, and girls "Maria," in honor of the Virgin. In Spain church and state have been for centuries, and still are, united, so that religion is closely interwoven with national customs.

In addition to three or four Christian

names (nombres de pila) the child bears the combined family names of his father and mother. Our readers have probably noticed that Spanish surnames are often double or connected by the particle y, meaning "and." For example, Castro y Serrano, Pi y Margall, Mendendez y Pelayo, Rius Rivera. Perez Galdos. The first is the more important one, and the only one that may be taken alone. It often happens in the United States, however, that the last is erroneously used. Tomas Estrada Palma. the Cuban delegate, was always alluded to by the press as Mr. Palma, whereas his countrymen know him as Mr. Estrada. Palma is his mother's name, which need not be given at all, although it is de riguem in official documents to mention both surnames. The author of 'Don Quixote' is universally known as Cervantes, but on the title page of his immortal book may be Miguel de Cervantes Saavdra, the last being his mother's surname. Likewise the full name of the great dramatist is Lope de Vega Carpio, the last name being omitted in the abbreviated form. The penultimate surname, therefore, and not the final, is the important one and that which goes down to posterity. Father

and son bearing the same dubbing are not distinguished by "senior" and "junior," nor "frere et fils," but each takes his own mother's name as a distinctive, the father being, for instance, Pedro Diaz y Castillo and the son Pedro Diaz y Blanco. "Don" (from dominus, lord; feminine. "Dona," from duena, mistress), was formerly a title given only to kings and the highest nobility. Don Carlos, Don Felipe, teenth century. Subsequently it was apclied to petty nobles, and within the last hundred years has been denied to none but Christian name, never the surname alone.

find this out. BIG FOUR ROUTE. Fourth of July Rates

\$5.00 to Chicago and return. \$3.30 to Cincinnati and return. \$3.30 to Dayton and return. \$5.30 to Columbus, O., and return THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.

24 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

A Camera from Lieber's

Means a summer filled with rare pleasure for you. Those who have never acquired the photographic fad cannot realize how great the possession of one of these wonderful modern instruments adds to the annual outing, the tour, and, in fact, to prosy every-day life.

Be Happy at a Very Little Cost

The camera helps the tired mind and cultivates the artist that lies dormant in every man, woman and child. This store is beyond question the one place in Indianapolis to buy your photographic needs. It shows every camera of merit, prices them lower than others do, and you are served by an expert who "tells you all about it," and tells you right.

Some Special Bargains in Korona Cameras These Prices Only While This Lot Lasts.

KORONA 1 B CAMERA

A sensible, up-to-date Camera-one you'll find perfect in every way, with single achromatic lens.

4x5, regular price, \$10; our price, \$5.65. 5x7, regular price, \$15; our price, \$8.85.

KORONA 11 B CAMERA

An especially good Camera for cyclists, very compact, light, strong and a perfect picture-taker in every

4x5, regular price, \$10; our price, \$5.65. 5x7, regular price, \$15; our price, \$8.85.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.

in the Bottom of the Great War Vessel.

ON PINNACLE

ONE OF THE DANGEROUS PLACES IN THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI.

Cablegram from Captain Wilde In forming the Navy Department of the Mishap to His Ship.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- Among the dispatches received at the Navy Department this morning relative to the grounding of the Oregon was the following from Commander Wilde, dated Che-Foo, June 29: "Anchored yesterday in dense fog, seventeen fathoms, three miles south of How-Ke light, Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. Sent out two boats to sound and found the least water to be five and a half fathoms. Weather clear. Got under way and struck Pinnacle rock. Much water in forward compartment. Perfectly smooth. Shall charter steamer if possible at Che-Foo and lighten the ship. Rock through side of ship above double bottom, about Frame 19. Small holes also

through bottom of ship." Raymond Rogers, commanding the Nashville, cabled from Che-Foo: "Iris gone to the assistance of the Oregon."

Admiral Remey sent the following from Hong-Kong: "Princeton arrived. Brooklyn leaves for Nagasaki. The Zafiro, at Che-Foo, has been sent to assist the Oregon, reported by Rogers on a rock south of How-Ke light. The Iris has gone to her

Captain Wilde's statement of the injuries received by the Oregon is scarcely sufficient to enable the naval constructors here to form a definite opinion as to the prospects of saving the famous warship. They say, however, the ship probably can be saved if the weather does not become rough, but unfortunately this is the season of storms

The point where the Oregon grounded is fifty miles west-northwest of Che-Foo. into the stream. Before the firemen could Taku is 150 miles west of Pinnacle rock, get to work the blazing ship had drifted absolution to them just as the ship sank where she struck. It is about twenty-five along the pier occupied by the New York and the water, rushing in at the portholes, feet high and lies three and two-thirds | Central & Hudson River Railroad. The cording to the hydrographic bureau officials generally given at baptism the name of his there is a strong current from three to five ity, and this fact, together with the dense fog that prevailed at the time, greatly enhanced the danger in navigating the Oregon. The officials of the naval hydrographer's office say there is a great rise and feet-and the Oregon may be lifted off in this way and set affoat without assistance. DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLESHIP

Record-Breaking Trip from San Fran-

The battleship Oregon excited the wonder of naval men all over the world by its long voyage and the leading part it took in the battle of Santiago at the close of the jourthan half way around the world, yet soon after the ship's arrival in Cuban waters, with no time for refitting, the battle of Santiago was fought, and in that contest was Oregon won highest honors.

The ship was begun in 1891 at the Union iron works, in San Francisco, at a contract price of \$3,180,000, and was launched on Oct. 14, 1896, exceeding the required speed to such a degree that the builders earned a bonus of \$175,000. The speed developed was 16.78 knots an hour, the bonus being \$25,000 for every one-quarter knot over fifteen knots. This performance elated the builders and the city of Portland showed its appreciation by presenting a silver service valued at \$20,000 to the ship.

The Oregon is registered as a steel coastengines capable of developing 9,000 horseteen-inch breech-loading rifles in pairs, placed in two fifteen-inch barbette turrets; eight eight-inch and four six-inch breechloading rifles in the main battery and twenapt to make queer mistakes. The title of a ty six-pounder and six one-pounder rapidfire guns and four Gatling guns in the seccersons familiar with Spanish. It is called ondary battery. The ship is encircled by a steel belt eighteen inches in thickness and 'Don Belasco of Key West,' Belasco being a surname, the title is absurd. Mr. Gunter its decks are covered with a layer of threeinch chilled steel. Its coal bunkers he should at least have taken the trouble to 1,640 tons and its full complement of officers and men is 473. It is a sister ship of the Indiana, having exactly the same dimensions but the engines develop more power. The Oregon lies low on the water, as iger crouches for its spring. There is little of her hull exposed as a target, yet what little there is above the water line of the

Oregon which could be shot away might be

her chief aggressive forces, uninjured. With all of its superstructure

hattered and torn from its sides to sink in the sea and still leave its terrible batteries,

uselessness, this fighting thing would | ferred to the morgue. but twelve guns; a warrior whose helmet was crushed and whose cuirass was rent. but whose shield was whole and whose arm | nor out. The ship was gradually sh

The long voyage of the Oregon was begun on March 19, 1898, when the ship sailed from San Francisco, preceded by the Marietta gunboat, which was ordered "to facilitate the passage" of the big ship to the Caribbean sea. The Marietta made arrangements for coaling at Callao, when the Oregon took on 1.100 tons in eighty hours, leaving on April 7 for Sandy Point, Patagonia, where it arrived on April 17, and coaled from a hulk. The run from Callao was at an average speed of 11% knots. Rio Janeiro was reached on April 30, where coal again was taken on. Leaving Rio on May 4, the Oregon reached Bahia on May 8, leaving the Marietta near Cape Frio with orders to "run ashore if need be to avoid capture." On May 18 the Oregon obtained 400 tons of coal at Barbadoes and arrived off Jupiter Inlet, Fla., on May 24, completing the voyage of 13,000 miles. It was ordered to Key West at once to join the flying squadron. In speaking of the trip Captain Clark "We started from Seattle on March 14, which makes the entire trip something

violently pro-Spanish and decided not to stop at Valparaiso for fear of some hostile demonstration. At Rio Janeiro we learned that war against Spain had Been declared On one day we steamed 325 miles, which is pretty fast for a big warship. Irving M. Scott, builder of the Oregon said, in speaking of its run: "The run was

like ten weeks. Of course, we knew al

about the Maine explosion and were anx-

lous for news, but under our orders could

not stop. We had heard that Chili was

APPALLING LOSS BY FIRE.

felt sure it would make.'

no more than those who knew the vessel

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) tions and the unique spectacle was pre sented of the firemen on shore trying to fight fires that every minute changed their

BLAZING VESSELS ADRIFT. About half an hour after the fire started two big steamships and several barges, loaded with cotton, were seen from this side to be on fire and drifting towards the New York shore. A strong ebb tide carried the blazing vessels down stream and nearer and neared the piers along West street. When they were about half way from them hung so low that it was within a few feet of the ground as it was borne across West street. The crowds followed the drifting ships and ran along the street under the canopy of smoke which overhung the sightseers and moved southward

At 5 o'clock one of the big steamers drifted past, with its bow pointing up People's Albany line. Smoke and flames poured from every opening in the big ship of tugs were vainly trying to get it out steamboat Dean Richmond, of the Albany line, loaded with passangers, was just

from the end of the piers. The firemen were ordered by their officers to "take up" and follow the drifting fire. Lines of hose were stretched out at various points, only to be taken up before they could be used, as the elusive conflagration moved further down the river. The street along the water front was filled with engines, hook and ladder trucks, water towers and firemen, taking up stations for a few minutes, rushing hose lines out on piers and then "taking up" and going further down town abreast of the moving boats afire. By almost superhuman efforts the tugs which swarmed about the burning steamships and the flaming cotton barges managed to get the river, where it could do no harm. The other steamer was also turned from the shore a few minutes later. Some of the hose, to extinguish the flames in the burn-

CREW OF THE SAALE.

The steamer Saale drifted down to the Battery about 6:30 o'clock. She was ablaze and her crew was on deck. Captain Smith. reached the Saale, thirty-seven of the lat-Hospitals. Police patrol wagons were also several conveyances to the different hospitals. They appeared to be foreigners and could not talk English and their name

While the crew was being taken off Capon the deck. The ship then drifted to the Jersey shore and sunk in the mud off the

"When I got to the Saale on the first trip with the tug," he said, "I saw several men with their heads at the portholes. They were stuck fast and could get neither in them for God's sake.' Their struggles were something frantic. We could do nothing for them. The upper part of the vessel was a living furnace. We tried to get the prisoners through the portholes. But the holes were even smaller than usual. We gave a line to one man and tried to pull him through, but it was a futile effort. I can even now hear the poor fellow shricking in his despair as he saw us drawing away from him. We heard the cries of others back of the portholes. They seemed to be struggling for what little air and respite the holes gave those already there. It was terrible. We saw one woman at a porthole. The flames were rapidly approaching her. She was said to be a stewardess. A deck hand on the tug handed her a small lose and she played it about her stateroon

ship sank steadily and her struggles were stopped by an inrush of water as the portholes sank below the surface. The steamship was to have sailed for Boston during the afternoon to take passengers there for Bremen. Under her charter she had no right to carry coastwise passengers. It is known that three stewardesses should have been on board. The harbor police said the officials of the steamship company feared the loss of the Bremen's chief engineer and six of his assistants, who were in their quarters forward at the time the fire broke out. They

moments. My God, how that woman fought

for her life. She might as well have poured

a teacup full of water into a living vol-

cano, for all the good it did. She had no

possible chance. As she fought the fire the

thought the loss of life had been the greatest on the Saale. They placed the number at from thirty to fifty, and said the majority of the victims were employed as firemen and coal passers, The fire boat New Yorker devoted her attention to the Bremen and took off me than thirty members of her crew. The Net Yorker then went to extinguish severs smaller fires, such as boats from the Saale and wreckage, that was blazing along the

Jersey shore. As she steamed by the Saale there happened on the doomed ship a terrific explosion. Flames shot up forty feet and it seemed as if the whole upper part of the ship had been torn away. The Saale was know to have had a large quantity of kerosene and other oils aboard and this is what probably exploded. MANY IN THE STEERAGE.

A member of the fireboat Van Wyck said: "The fire made it impossible to get to the steerage of the Saale. We tried There seemed to be forty or fifty of them. There were men, women and children. One woman in particular attracted our attention. She kept calling to the others not to give up hope, that we would save them. Her face was torn and bruised where she had been trying to get out of the small

eople out we handed cups of water to some of them, who cried for a drink for God's sake. Just before the ship went down a tug drew alongside with a Roman Catholic priest on board. He called to the people, who seemed to be mostly of his drowned them like rats. The cries of the thing indescribable.

av at the burning docks with the plates and the flames in her cargo eating away her interior, sixteen men lived on board of her. When she was hauled out from between the burning docks at 11 o'clock last night these men were still alive. They made themselves known a half hour later when the wreck of the ship was beached at Shady Side. One of them is blinded by the heat, but the rest are alive and as well as can be expected. These sixteen were all coal passers. When the fire

Gustav Schwab, agent for the North Ger man Lloyd line, reached his office in the Bowling Green building to-night. He came direct from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse anchored off about Fiftieth street in the North river. "The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," he said, "is practically uninjured She has been scorched on the starboard The glass in the port holes is broken

but the interior of the vessel has not been touched The Kaiser will be docked there Sunday and she will sail on her regular schedule Tuesday at 10 a. m. "Everything is in a confused state to-night," Mr. Schwab said. and we will have to wait to see jus what damage is done before we can estirangements to look after them all. The men all come from the other side. They are shipped by the home office and the lists are with the German consul. Roughly estimating I should say that there were on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, including officers and men, about 450 persons on the Bremen, 300; on the Main, 250, and on the Saale 450. As to the dead, I fear there are quite a number. We have no more information at present than you have. The marine insurance, I believe, is carried by the companies on the other side. That is all done by the home office at Bremen The Bremen is of steel, twin screw, thirteen compartments, built at Dantzic by Schichu in 1897, of 6,707 tons net. The Main is of steel with twin screws built at Hamburg by Blohn & Voss in 1899

Fairfield company in 1886. Other Fires.

The Saale is of steel, single screw, nine

compartments, built at Glasgow by the

Cataract House, the leading hotel of the city and valued at \$60,000, was destroyed by fire to-night, together with the Hollister block, the Sioux Falls Saving Bank Western Union Telegraph and American Express office, Hollister's Bank and several stores. The rest of the business portion of the city was saved with diffic total loss amounts to \$100,000; partly insured. The fire originated in a stock of fire works contained in a book store in the Cataract building.

BUFFALO, June 30 .- The great lumbe vards, covering half a mile area, at Blac Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, were destroy by fire to-night. Loss, \$400,000. C. M. B. & Co. lose \$300,000; Holland. Man George, \$20,000; Erie Raff

MARRIAGE OF A DIVORCEE Mrs. Aubrey, Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, Weds Dr. S. L. Moore.

release of the real murderer.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 30 .- Mrs. Paulina C. Aubrey, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, and Dr. Samuel L. Moore, of Evanston, Ill., were married at Maynestaye, the summer home of the Fullers, at Sorento, at 8 o'clock to-day. The ceremony had been postponed from Thursday afternoon because of the refusal of Rev. W. O. Baker, rector of St. Xavier's Episcopal Church, to officiate because the bride had been divorced from her former

Learn, of the Bar Harbor Baptist Church. The President Consulted.

husband, who is still living. The ceremony

to-day was performed by Rev. C. S. Mc-

Philadelphia Special. The President has not had to wait for news of the convention until the papers bring it to him. He has been kept fully posted of all ante-convention news and gossip, as well as of the proceedings by wire. During the days and nights before the convention a special telegraph office was fixed up on the first floor of the Walton and within two rooms of Senator Hanna's apartments. The wire from this room ran direct into the telegraph office of the White House. Trusted operators were at this end and the regular White House operators at the other end. Each night Senator Hanna, Secretary Dick, Controller Dawes and the other trusted representatives of the President talked with him until long after midnight. He was kept posted on every move and his advice gained

Virtue as a Business Factor.

on every subject. This he gave freely in

regard to policy, but refused absolutely to

interfere or dictate in regard to the vice

presidential nomination.

The newspaper must have the news, the notel a choice cuisine and all the latest conveniences, the restaurant prompt service and an inviting bill of fare. No amount of piety, personal need or lofty and noble intentions will atone for the lack of these things. Even the most ardent total abstainer will not "put up" twice at the same in the butter and fleas in the bedroom; nor variably left out. Moral excellence in newswidows are proper enough, always to I desired, perhaps, and never to be despised but the fact to be emphasized is that no one of these things in itself is a sufficient consideration on which to base a claim to public patronage or a reasonable expectation of business success.

A "Southern Gentleman."

Philadelphia Record.

John R. Kendrick, jr., who was born in the South and who makes frequent trips to South Carolina and Georgia, is a keen observer of people and customs. "The most incomprehensible being in the world," he remarked the other day, "is that peculiar type of person who describes himself as outhern gentleman, sah.' The simple word 'gentleman' has no meaning to him at another matter. On my last visit to Atanta I met an old chap who was as garrulous as he was proud of his lineage, and who was as poor as he was proud. Dur-

ING THE PRESENT WEEK.

Statues of Washington and Lafayette to Be Unveiled with Fitting Official Ceremonies.

VIEWS OF CHINESE SITUATION

RELIEF OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR CRE-ATES A BETTER FEELING.

Satisfaction-Position of the

PARIS, June 30 .- The coming week will sugestive Franco-American demonstrations yet held in France. Tuesday will be unvelled the Washington statue, situated very near the American residential quarter, and on the following day a still more important event will take place in the unveiling and dedication by the French naette. Bandmaster Sousa will inaugurate of the exposition Tuesday, while the Laoverlook the Place de l'Opera, on which till 1 a. m. The scene here promises to be unparalleled in the history of the American colony. It will take on the character of a brilliant night fete, the build ings being gaily illuminated with appropriate models and devices fashioned in electric lights. Sousa's programme will be composed of patriotic and familiar American airs. It is estimated that pleas-

the necessary space about the band.

favorite haunts. Two hundred police will

be detailed to keep order and to maintain

XXX The Lafayette monument celebration will assume a much greater importance than the persons organizing it ever imagined. ing formed by the main building of the Louvre, while at a little distance in front stands the striking menument to Gammen thus stand almost side by side within will be collected most of the official world. Paris will be represented by the President of the republic, by the Ministry, by members of the French Academy, the High Court and the Institute of Fine Arts and resented by Ambassador Porter, several United States ministers to European courts, the Hon. John K. Gowdy, consulgeneral to Paris, leading members of the American exposition committees and commissions representing the American patriotic societies. Several thousand invitations presented to France in behalf of the chiliren of the United States by United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition Ferdinand Peck, as president of the nonument committee, and received for France by M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs. The monument will be unveiled by two boys representing the schools of France and America-Gustave Hennoque,

ette, and Paul Thompson, son of the pro-

Porter will be president of the day's ex-

The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted he clause of the naval bill, amended so as priating 118,000,000 francs for building torpedo boats and submarine boats. This is an

Edward Goering, formely employed at No. 30 Cornhill street, Boston, Mass., faqueer actions on the Avenue la Bourdenais attracted the attention of C. J. Stillwell, of San Francisco, to whom he spoke in an erinent thoroughfare, running through one side of the exposition. He then slashed his throat with the razor, and, bleeding pro-Goering continued slashing his throat. After a chase of three blocks the man was vertaken, weak from loss of blood. But ie fought the gendarmes fiercely. It took the ambulance station to which he was taken were attempting to dress his wounds Goering caught hold of his own throat, and, inserting his hand in the wound, tore the vital portions. The physicians say this makes it impossible for him to recover. He

peated statements that the Peking lega-